

# MINING LICENCE PROCESS MAP ARGENTINA (JUJUY)


**LICENCE:**

**EXPLORATION  
& EXTRACTION**

**RESOURCE TYPE:**

**METAL  
ORES**

**SCALE:**

**LARGE-SCALE  
EXPLORATION & MINING**

**ACTORS:**


Explorer/Miner



Secretariat of  
Mining and  
Hydrocarbons

Secretaría de Minería  
e Hidrocarburos



Directorate of  
Mining and Energy  
Resources

Dirección de Minería y  
Recursos Energéticos



Mining  
Department

Juzgado Administrativo  
de Minas



Cadastre Agency

Registro Catastral  
(part of the Juzgado  
Administrativo de  
Minas)



Directorate of  
Environmental  
Evaluation

This process map depicts two licence processes: the first for exploration and the second for extraction. Because mining licence processes differ across Argentina's provinces, this map focuses on the north-western province of Jujuy. Mining contributes significantly to Jujuy's economy, and the province is a major global source of lithium.

Under the National Constitution, each of Argentina's 23 autonomous provinces owns the natural resources in its territory. The national-level Argentine Mining Code governs the rights, obligations and procedures regarding the exploration, exploitation and use of minerals and determines which land is available for mining, in conjunction with provincial laws and regulations. The provinces have the authority to grant mining rights. Each province has its own rules and procedures to administer mining regulations, environmental impact assessments and consultations with Indigenous people.

When previously occupied land becomes available for mining, the provincial government publishes this information in the province's official bulletin (*Boletín Oficial*).

Exploration permits and mining concessions are granted on a first-come, first-served basis. Individuals or companies with an exploration permit have exclusivity rights to apply for and obtain a mining concession within the area covered by the exploration permit.

Mining concessions grant the title holder the right to exploit all resources of the mineral(s) they have requested, within the boundaries of the mine, for an unlimited time.



## EXPLORATION

**STEPS:**
**ACTORS:**

**1 LODGE APPLICATION**

The Explorer (an individual or a company) lodges an application for an exploration permit. This must include a minimum work plan and details of the land area, and pay an application fee (the fee corresponds to the size of the area requested).



- 1.1** The Secretariat of Mining and Hydrocarbons front desk accepts and date stamps the application. A notary from the Secretariat certifies the application with an official stamp.


**2 CONFIRM LAND IS AVAILABLE**

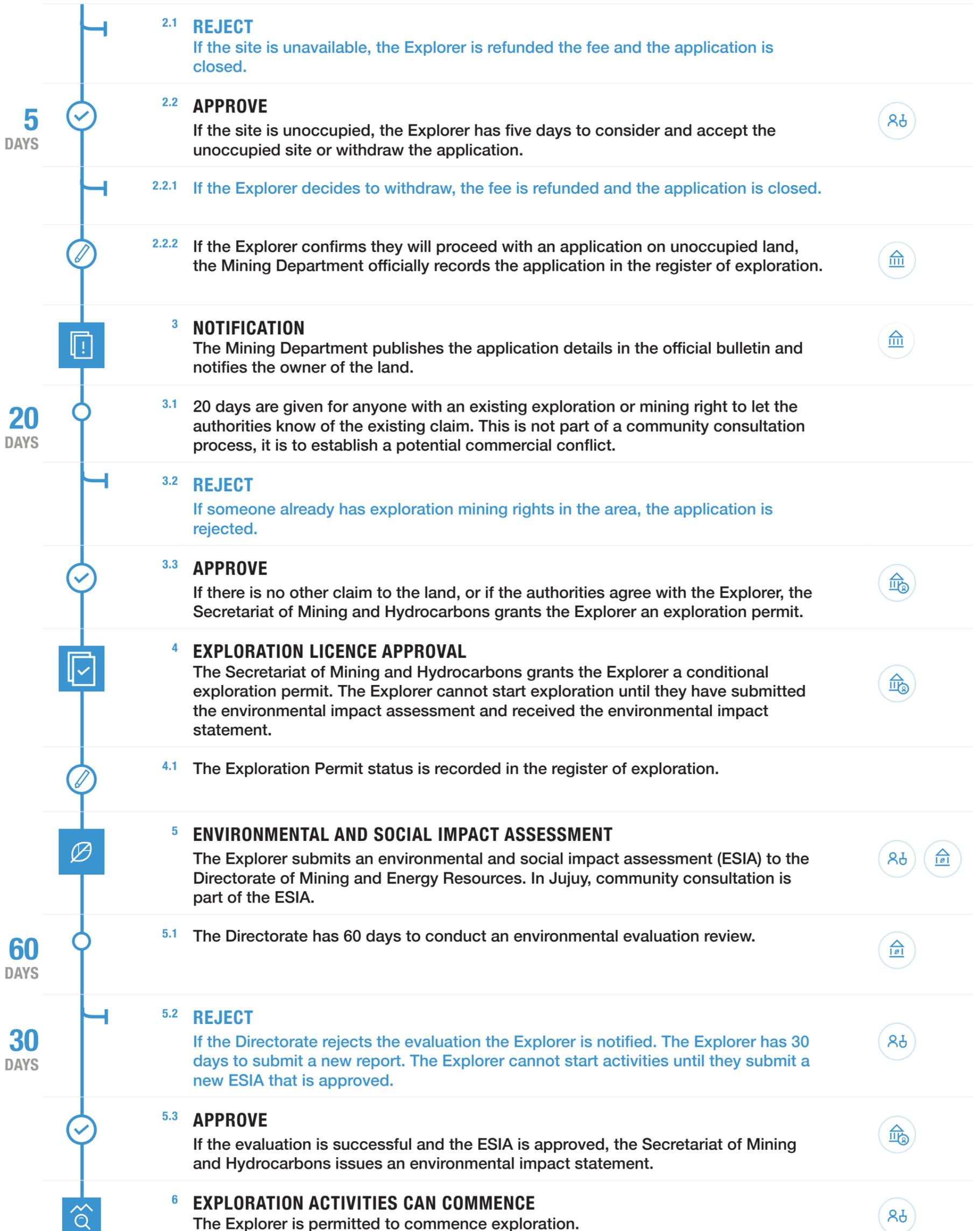
The Cadastre Agency gives the land title a number on the cadastre (*'matrícula catastral'*) and informs the Mining Department if the proposed site is available, partially available or unavailable.



# MINING LICENCE PROCESS

## MAP ARGENTINA (JUJUY)

## EXPLORATION



# MINING LICENCE PROCESS

## MAP ARGENTINA (JUJUY)



### EXTRACTION

#### STEPS:

#### 1 LODGE APPLICATION

The Miner (a company) submits an application for a mining concession to the front desk of the Mining Department.



1.1 The Mining Department (front desk) date stamps the application.

1.2 A notary from the Mining Department certifies the application with an official stamp.

#### 2 CONFIRM LAND IS AVAILABLE

The Mining Department consults the Cadastre Agency to determine whether the land is available or not.



2.1 The Mining Department informs the Miner if the area is occupied in person, or by notification sent to their address.



2.2 The Mining Department officially records the mineral discovery in the "Registro de Manifestaciones y Denuncios".



2.3 The Miner has 100 days following the registration of the mineral discovery to demonstrate the existence of the mineral.



100  
DAYS

#### 3 NOTIFICATION

20 days are given for anyone with existing exploration or mining rights to let the authorities know of the existing claim. This is not part of a community consultation process, it is to establish a potential commercial conflict.

3.1 The Secretariat of Mining and Hydrocarbons considers and determines any objections and disputes against the mining company, and their proposed activities.



3.2 If there is no opposition, or if the authorities side with the Miner, the Miner has 30 days after the deadline for completing the "legal work", to request the site boundary dimensions of the mine.



30  
DAYS

3.3 15 days are given for anyone to voice opposition to the site boundaries.

15  
DAYS

3.4 A further 20 days are provided to hear those concerns and make a decision.

20  
DAYS

#### 4 MINING LICENCE APPROVAL

If there is no opposition (or there is, but authorities side with the miner), the Secretariat of Mining and Hydrocarbons grants the Miner the permit. A mining company can commence mining activities once the environmental impact assessment (EIA) has been submitted. It does not have to be approved. For an exploration permit, approval is necessary.



# MINING LICENCE PROCESS MAP ARGENTINA (JUJUY)

60  
DAYS



## 5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The Miner submits an EIA to the Directorate of Mining Environmental Evaluation, which has 60 days to review the Assessment.



30  
DAYS



### 5.1 REJECT

The Directorate can reject the mining application: if the Miner does not provide additional information requested and/or if there is an unfavourable analysis, considering the information provided by all stakeholders.

### 5.2 APPROVE

If the Directorate approves the environmental impact report, the Secretariat of Mining and Hydrocarbons issues the Environmental Impact Statement.



## 6 MINING (EXTRACTION) ACTIVITIES CAN COMMENCE

